

To the methodology and philosophy of Forestry

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The philosophy of nature is based on the postulate of ancient scholars that all processes on the Earth determined by the characteristics of interaction of solar energy with rocks.

Methodology is a philosophical doctrine, exploring methods of learning. There are scientific methods of theoretical research, formalization, and axiomatic hypothetical-deductive methods. In the context of the methodology of Forestry these methods have the next expressions. At first, formalizing, that display substantial knowledge in a formalized language. Wood is pervasive unity of forest plants, animals and environmental elements. Biotic-resistant are natural stands of indigenous forest types. Fulfillment of nature protection and economic forest functions possible with the introduction of three equal parts business, protected, default management and plantations. All forestry research conducted full-scale based on forest typology description. Mapping trees and associations is perfect and affordable method of research. The basis of all silvicultural research is geobotany and landscape position. Geobotanical mapping and mapping of trees - a perfect and affordable methods of research. Forest area is a taxon of typology and the main object of management. The forest units are needed to enlarge on the typological basis.

Secondary, the axiomatic method is a method of constructing a scientific theory when taken on its basis the axiom from which all other statements of this theory are derived logically (proof). Forestry axiom is that the forest is all-pervading unity of forest biota and the environment. As the forest is one of the essential components of the ecological balance of individual regions and the entire planet, conservation coherent structure of forest ecosystems and their biotic resistance is a priority of the state. Therefore, the formation of non-disturbed natural stands should be laid in the foundation of the Forest Code. Exploitation of forest resources, forest size must be determined according to the new concept of nature. The main purpose of forests is to maintain the natural balance of the planet. Compliance with this postulate processing determines economic and legal foundations of environmental forestry. Wood

should provide people to clean air, soil and water, reduce the effects of natural disasters, erosion and adverse climate changes. The shift in forestry on conservation involves the review of prices for forest products and non-wood resources for get additional allocations for the protection and improvement of forests.

Therdly, hypothetical-deductive method is a method of theoretical research that involves the creation of deductive-linked hypotheses, which are derived from the statements of empirical facts. Hypothesis 1: The state of ecological balance on Earth is clearly broken, disappearing not only separate living organisms - endangered biomes goals. Steppe vegetation almost destroyed the remains of steppe grasses can degenerate in reserves since disappears healthy environment that generates and maintains the flora and fauna of the steppes. Just degenerate and meadows, and forests. Widespread use of artificial afforestation, the creation of simplified monocultures for 200 years or more in the same areas results in depletion of forest soils and reduced index of growth of stands in 1-2 classes. Hypothesis 2. In order to preserve a little disturbed forests in the alpine zone of the Carpathians and the formation of protected forests in Polesie and forest-steppe, is to provide in these areas, large tracts of forests (20-100 th. ha), which introduced protected mode such reserves. They occasionally - 5-10 years - conducted selective cutting of low intensity, large-sized business of selecting trees. Hypothesis 3. In these protected forests, which in turn 50-80 years in forests, natural regeneration will be provided major forest species. Also here, the conditions for accommodation of hunting fauna. Animals and birds will help the formation of biotic resistant stands of indigenous forest types.

So, Philosophy and Methodology of forestry research and management of forests are derived from the basic tenet of the philosophy of nature: the ecological balance of natural areas is ensured by preserving the integrity of natural ecosystems, their quantitative and qualitative structure inherent to their metabolism and energy. In order to restore the broken ecological balance in Ukraine need to make 35% of forest reserves.

Key words: methodology, philosophy of nature, epistemology, forestry, geography, forestry theory, the phenomenon of forest, geobotany, reserves.